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NOTES ON OLD POULTRY BOOKS

BY

R. C. PUNNETT

WITH A

BIBLIOGRAPHY UP TO 1880

BY

E. COMYNS LEWER

AND

R. C. PUNNETT

LONDON:
"THE FEATHERED WORLD,"
9 ARUNDEL STREET, W.C.2.
1930

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A DISCOVRSE Of Houſebandrie.

No leſſe profitable then delectable: declaryng how by the Houſebandrie, or rather Houſe-*wiferie of Hennes, for fiue hundred Frankes or Frenche* poundes (makyng Engliſhe money lv. li. xj. s. i. d.) once employed, one maie gaine in the yere fower thouſande and fiue hundreth Frankes (whiche in Engliſhe money, maketh fiue hundreth poundes) of honeſt profite: all coſtes and charges deducted.

Written in the Frenche tongue by Maiſter *Prudens Choiſelat*. And lately traſlated into Engliſhe by *R. E.*

Imprinted at London by Jhon Kyngſton, for Myles Jennynges dwellyng in S. Paules Church-yard, at the ſigne of the Bible.

1580.

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The Frontispiece shows the title page of the earliest book on poultry in the English language.

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Notes on Old English Poultry Books.

One of the features of the times in which we live is a widespread interest in the past, recent as well as more remote. Whether we are satisfied with the present or not, we want to know how it came about. Where the recent past is concerned the printed book is the most direct way of satisfying our curiosity. No apology is therefore needed in offering to the curious the following notes on the older English books dealing with the keeping and breeding of poultry.

The earliest English book on Poultry is a translation of the "Discours Economique" of Prudent le Choyselat which appeared in 1580, and a reproduction of the title page figures as the frontispiece to these "Notes." Apart from its sentimental appeal the interest of this optimistic work is chiefly antiquarian.

Though it is not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that the fowl can be fairly said to have embarked upon a literature of its own, it figures not infrequently in earlier works, and these are concerned with it in two entirely different aspects. On the one hand are the various works on general husbandry in which a few pages may be devoted to poultry as a minor source of profit—on the other is the literature dealing with the sport of cock-fighting. Of the former class perhaps the best known was Gervase Markham's "Cheap and Good Husbandry," which originally came out in 1614 and ran through a large number of editions.* The section dealing with poultry contains 20 pages more or less, according to the

* The 13th edition, from which are taken the quotations given below, was published in 1676. Markham's work was largely based upon Barnaby Googe's translation of Conrad Heresbach's "Rei rusticae libri quatuor." This appeared in 1614 as "The whole art and trade of husbandry in foure bookes", and a fresh edition, with further additions by Markham, came out in 1631 as "The whole art of husbandry."

typography of the different editions; and of this about one-half deals with the domestic fowl, the remainder being devoted to ducks, geese, etc. It appears to have undergone little or no change during its long innings, for, apart from small differences in spelling, the account in the 5th edition of 1631 is identical with that in the 13th edition of 1676. From the great popularity of the book we may probably take it as embodying the poultry lore and practice of a considerable period, and a few brief extracts may not be out of place.

Markham had no great opinion of the practical value of earlier accounts, and would appear to have been a thorough Englishman in his attitude to the foreigner.

> "Some small thing hath been written of this nature before, but drawn from the Opinions of old writers, as *Italians*, *French*, *Dutch*, and such like, that it hath no coherence or congruity with the practice and experience of English Customs, both their Rules and Climes being so different from ours, that except we were to live in their Countries, the Rules which are printed are useless and to no purpose. To let pass then, the opinion of strangers, and come to our own home-bred knowledge which is so mixed with all profitable experiments, that it needeth not the help of other Nations so much, as men would make us believe." (p. 110)

Markham is concerned solely with the keeping and management of poultry as a source of profit, and his instructions, though brief, are generally sound so far as they go. However, some of his hints, as might be expected, hardly accord with modern practice. Thus, to keep a hen from sitting, he advises that "you shall bath her oft in cold water, and thrust a small feather through her nostrils." (p. 117). In this case his recommendations might conceivably be efficacious, but it is difficult to believe the same of his treatment of sore eyes.

> "If your Poultry have sore eyes, you shall take a leaf or two of ground-ivy, and chawing it well in your mouth, suck out the juice and spit it into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heal it, as it hath been often tried." (p. 117)

One of the most interesting sections is that on Capons, bringing into relief as it does the great change brought about through artificial methods of hatching and rearing. After stating that "the art of carving . . . is . . . much sooner to be learned by seeing one

carved, than by any demonstration in writing," he goes on to say that

> " These Capons are of two uses : The one is to lead Chickens, Ducklings, Young Turkies, Pea-hens, Phesants and Partridges, which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largeness of his body, will brood or cover easily thirty or five and thirty ; he will lead them forth so safely, and defend them against Kites or Buzzards, more and better than the Hens : therefore the way to make him take unto them is this, with a fine small briar or else sharp nettles at night, to beat and sting all his breast and nether parts, and then in the dark to seat the Chickens under him, whose warmth taketh away his smart ; he will fall much in love with them, and whensoever he proveth unkind, you must sting or beat him again, and this will make him never forsake them." (p. 115)

Markham's account of poultry may stand as typical of that given in subsequent works on husbandry during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well in the little manuals which were published for the instruction of the country housewife. One of the things that strikes us about these works is the absence of any description or discussion of different breeds of fowls. Fowls are just fowls—creatures that may be made profitable while they lay eggs, and ultimately find their way into the pot. It is true that Markham gives stray hints on the type of birds to prefer, but of selective breeding for improvement there is no suggestion. Yet all this time breeding with a purpose was being practised in connection with game-cocks, and Markham, in another work,* stresses the choice of a good hen, regarding her as far more important than the cock.

> " I have known in mine own experience, that the two famousest Cocks that ever fought in these dayes, the one called *Noble*, the other *Grissel*, begot on many ill Hens very bad Cocks ; but the most famous hen, *Jinks*, never brought forth ill Bird, how bad soever her Cock were." (p. 83)

Again, while colour was of little moment in the Dunghill Fowl, it was considered of importance in Game.

> " The gray pyle, the yellow pyle, or the red with the black breast is esteemed the best : the pide is not so good, and the white and dun are the worst." (p. 82)

* " Country Contentments : or The Husbandman's Recreations." 4th edition. London 1631. The account is unaltered in the 11th edition of 1675, which is here used for quotation.

Such utterances show that selective breeding was probably first practised in the case of the more important sporting bird ; and this one can understand in the light of Markham's declaration that " there is no pleasure more Noble, Delightsome, or void of Couzenage and deceit then this pleasure of Cocking is." (p. 81)

The accounts of the various eighteenth century authors who deal with Cocking, such as Seymour and Hoyle, are little more than reiterations of Markham. Sketchley's work of 1814 added some original observations, and is further evidence that the breeder exercised a certain amount of selection. All this time, however, the breeder of game had little or no influence on those who raised utility poultry. Markham wrote of ordinary poultry in one work and of game fowl in another, and the line of cleavage so emphasized persisted for a long time. However, by the middle of the eighteenth century there is evidence of more attention being paid to the breeding of poultry. Thomas Hale, in his " Compleat Body of Husbandry," of which the 2nd edition appeared in 1758, states that :—

" The industry of those who breed poultry, has of late years greatly multiplied the breeds : but these differences are not so great as many imagine. They arise from small distinctions, and will sometimes go off in the continuance. Between the Dorking fowl, and the little Bantam, there are many degrees in bigness : and the game breed is altogether distinct from both." (Vol. II, p. 77)

From which we gather that the results of the breeder's efforts did not appeal much to the practical man.

The first book of any note that dealt with the improvement of utility poultry was the celebrated treatise of Réaumur, which appeared in Paris in 1749. An English translation was published in the following year under the title of " The Art of Hatching and Bringing up Domestic Fowls of all kinds, at any Time of the Year." As indicated by the title, the main subject of the treatise is artificial incubation, a method warmly advocated by Réaumur as a means of greatly increasing the head of poultry in France. But besides this, the book is a treatise on the rearing and feeding of chickens, and abounds in practical observations. For Réaumur was a lover of poultry and a keen observer as well as a learned and ingenious experimenter, which is well brought out in his last chapter, " Containing a view of the philosophical amusements the birds of a poultry-yard may afford." He is very practical too, as indeed

we should expect from one of his scientific eminence, declaring that " the first thing we ought to know is the proportion of the product to the expense : *viz.*, what a hen costs and what benefit she yields to her master yearly." While candidly confessing " that the very rudiments of what we ought to know concerning the product of all the birds of a poultry-yard are yet wanting," he sketches out a number of experiments that could be undertaken for determining the most productive fowls to keep, having regard to size of eggs as well as to mere numbers. He recognizes the value of winter layers, and suggests experiments for throwing hens into an early moult in order to induce earlier laying. He shows by experiment that new-laid eggs rubbed over with grease or oil will keep fresh for a long time, and recommends this method to country women when eggs are plentiful, for, as he says, " Such a work will never take up much of their time, it will cost them hardly anything, especially if they will use common fat, or butter not over delicate." He is the apostle, too, of hygienic conditions. " A poultry-yard is not necessarily dirty as one might be apt to think : uncleanliness is very far from being essential to it." Nor is the study of heredity neglected among his philosophical amusements. By means of reciprocal crosses between rumpless birds and birds with normal tails, and between birds with and without the extra toe, he proposes to throw light upon the part played by either sex in the transmission of characters. Indeed, he states that he had made such experiments, and promises the results in another memoir. It is a matter for deep regret that this promised work seems never to have been published.

Réaumur's treatise appears to have had little immediate influence in stimulating a more widespread interest in poultry. Like those of many another great man his ideas were ahead of his time, and more than a century was to elapse before artificial incubation became a practical process.

The next work of any interest was also a translation from the French. This was Sonnini's " Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing and Fattening of Poultry, chiefly translated from The New French Dictionary on Natural History," which appeared in its English dress in 1810. The first part of this closely-printed 8vo. volume is devoted to Turkeys, Geese, Swans and Ducks, but nearly half of it, viz., pp. 104–196, is given up to the Fowl. The information is encyclopædic in scope and often curious. The author gives a list

of 62 varieties, which takes up 9 pp. of his account. A few of these are recognizable, but most of them are little more than mere names. It is, however, of interest that he comments upon the diverse colour varieties of " The Tufted Fowl," and states that those preferred by " the curious " were " white ones with black combs " and " black ones with white combs "; from which may be inferred that the Polish Fancy had already made some headway in France. The treatise evidently owes a good deal to Réaumur's book, and the author devotes much of his space to the methods of preserving eggs and to artificial incubation, in both of which subjects, as we have already seen, Réaumur was deeply interested. Artificial incubation was attracting a good deal of attention in France about this time, and details are given of three systems in addition to that of Réaumur, though none of them appears to have stood the acid test of practice.

The 1810 treatise does not seem to have found much favour in this country in its original form, and would probably have dropped out altogether but for a belated revival at the time of the great poultry boom when it was reissued with the name of James Main, A.L.S., on the title page. Mr. Main was a gardener with several small popular works on this subject to his credit. In his reissue of the treatise various omissions have been made amounting in all to about 15 pages of the original, while about 16 pp. of rather indifferent matter have been added at the end. It must have met with some success since it was the 4th edition that appeared in 1847 and was reprinted in 1850. We have not seen copies of the 2nd and 3rd editions.

The year 1815 is a definite landmark for the poultry world as well as for the world at large ; for in it appeared the first purely English production treating especially of poultry. This was Bonington Moubray's " Treatise on Domestic Poultry," a slim octavo volume which evidently fulfilled a need since it ran to five editions during its first nine years. The real name of the author is said to have been Laurence,* and Dixon hints that he used a pseudonym because the keeping of poultry was not at that time considered a reputable occupation. Moubray's work is definitely practical, and, as he states in his preface, he has " avoided scientific detail, and addressed plain understandings in the plainest language, aiming at utility solely." Little space is given to the varieties of the fowl, and only the following definite breeds are cursorily

* Variously spelt by different writers.

described, viz., Game, Dorking, Poland, Malay and Shackbags. The Spanish was soon added, and the execrable picture of it on the frontispiece to the 4th and 5th editions is probably the earliest coloured plate of any breed of poultry. Moubray had read Réaumur, whose book he came across in 1782. He was stimulated to experiment with artificial incubation, but although successful in hatching some chicks he gives it as his opinion that " no person will attempt artificial hatching, but from the motive of mere curiosity, and that motive must indeed be powerful, to carry one through the endless labour and attendance required." One can readily sympathize with Moubray's point of view when reading of the difficulties he encountered, for it was not until the introduction of various mechanical devices that the process eventually became of practical importance.

Moubray's book was never one for the fancier, and even in the 8th edition of 1842 we find little added to his meagre account of varieties of fowl beyond a paragraph on the Bolton grey. Two further coloured plates were added in the 7th edition of 1834, which was that used by Darwin, but the representations are on a small scale and not very instructive. Though each succeeding edition of the treatise showed an increase in size this was due to the author's habit of continually adding fresh features on other subjects than poultry, so that by the time the 8th edition was reached it contained also " The management of swine, milch cows, and bees; with instructions for the private brewery, on cider, perry, and British wine making." Moubray gradually realized the essential idea of his book which, as he states in the preface to the 1st edition, was to make " the country-house its own mart for the supply of all necessaries, in a far more ample degree than it usually is."

This comparative neglect of the poultry side led to the publication in 1838 of Dickson's " Poultry "; for, as he states in his preface,

> " This little work is intended to supply, in some degree, what has hitherto been wanting in our practical books on Farming and Agriculture, most of which touch very slightly on the subject of Poultry, while there is no English work devoted, like the present, *exclusively* to the subject. The book bearing the *nom de guerre* of Bonnington Mowbray, which was written by Mr. Lawrance, has only a few pages at the commencement on Poultry, the rest being devoted to cattle, sheep, swine, brewing, and other domestic matters."

It must, however, be confessed that, although the author enumerates 19 kinds of Barndoor fowl, his descriptions show little advance on those of Moubray ; nor in this respect is there much improvement in the new edition of 1847.

Dickson's book was largely made use of by Boswell, who produced a small popular volume in 1840 which ran through several editions.

Of far different quality was the work on " Ornamental and Domestic Poultry " brought out in 1848 by the Rev. E. S. Dixon, the first of that line of country parsons to whom the Fancy owes so much. His extensive and varied reading led to a learned and entertaining book in which nearly 100 pages are devoted to the varieties of fowls. The author writes with the knowledge that came from having been a breeder as well as a judge at the great Birmingham Show. He has the distinction of being quoted as an authority by Darwin more often than any other writer on poultry. The second edition—which appeared two years after the first—contains a good deal of additional matter. One of Dixon's services to the Fancy was to clear up the confusion in the nomenclature of what are to-day known as Hamburghs and Polish, and to establish it on its present basis. His was also one of the first works to contain an account of the famous Cochin-China or Shanghai fowls which, under Royal patronage, were destined to exert so profound an influence on the development of the industry and the fancy.

These birds at once seized the popular imagination. There was a rush for the wonderful new " everlasting layers," and fabulous prices were asked and given for them. The shortage of good stock and the gullibility of the public naturally led to many disappointments, but the boom brought about a great increase of interest in poultry generally, and this is reflected in the number of small popular works which appeared during the few years immediately preceding and following 1850. One of the earliest of these was the little shilling handbook of H. D. Richardson, a prolific writer on agricultural subjects. Originally published in Dublin in 1846, it soon ran through several editions, each showing a marked increase in size over its predecessor. Intelligent advertising doubtless helped it, for in the *Poultry Chronicle* of May 17th, 1854, there is a reference to " Mr. Richardson, who writes that useful little work on poultry that we see about at the railway stations."

Richardson appears to have written his little book at the

suggestion of J. J. Nolan, a Dublin dealer and importer who resided at "The Noah's Ark" in Bachelor's Walk. Nolan furnished Richardson with material, but was not entirely satisfied with the use made of it; for, although he admits Richardson to be "an easy writer," he adds that "not being a practical man, in the way of fowl," he had fallen into many errors, to correct which he himself brought out and published a work of his own in 1850. The greater part of this deals with all manner of ornamental and aquatic fowl, and it was doubtless issued as much with the idea of advertising the author's business as of instructing the public. A so-called second edition of this work appeared a few years later, but the only change from the first consisted in removing the original title page and contents (pp. i.–vi.) and replacing them with 8 pages (pp. 1* and 8*) on the recently imported Cochin-China and Bramah-pootra fowls.

Other small books which appeared about this time were those by Martin, Furneaux, Baily and Tegetmeier. Of these Martin's "Poultry Yard" was subsequently revised by Miss E. Watts, editor of *The Poultry Chronicle*, and has the distinction of being cited by Darwin. It was an essentially practical little book and enjoyed a long lease of life. What seems to have been the original edition appeared in 1853, and we still find it in the 'seventies holding its own as one of the most popular of the smaller handbooks.

Mr. John Baily was a poulterer in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, and, as might be expected, pays special attention to the fattening process. In his little book was incorporated an earlier pamphlet on the Dorking, but of this we have not seen a copy. The book is of interest, however, in giving a schedule of the points of various breeds of exhibition fowls, the earliest with which we are acquainted. In this respect it is the forerunner of the official "Standard of Excellence" first issued by The Poultry Club in 1865.

Of the other little manuals mentioned above Furneaux's does not seem to have become popular, while Tegetmeier's is chiefly interesting as being the first production of one who was later to exert great influence on the Fancy with a larger work.

As might be expected, specimens of this crop of little books which sprang up during the great poultry boom are rarely to be met with in these days. While larger works, and such as are adorned with coloured plates, are not uncommon these fragile booklets, like many old pamphlets, often owe their survival to

being bound up with something else. Besides those mentioned there may have been other authors now to be numbered among those whom time has " barbarously destroyed, before they have so much as learnt their Mother-Tongue to beg for Pity." More permanent have been the larger and more ambitious books that now began to make their appearance. The best-known of these is Wingfield and Johnson's " Poultry Book " of 1853, a handsome quarto volume in which the series of coloured plates by Harrison Weir mark a great advance in illustration. It was the forerunner of the series of large illustrated volumes such as those of Tegetmeier, Lewis Wright and Harrison Weir, and, like all of them, it owes a good deal to the co-operation of specialists in the different breeds. A revised edition " Rearranged and Edited by W. B. Tegetmeier " appeared in parts during 1856–57, but we have seen no complete copy. The plates were subsequently used to illustrate Tegetmeier's " Poultry Book," which was completed in 1867.

Two other works claiming notice here are Ferguson's " Rare and Prize Poultry " and Martin Doyle's " Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry," both published in 1854. Ferguson deals only with fowls and is decidedly the better work, as it is also distinctly the scarcer. It is illustrated by a series of 20 plates lithographed by C. J. Culliford and coloured by hand. Though the figures are not inaccurate their general effect is somewhat wooden, and they cannot be regarded as equal to Harrison Weir's efforts in Wingfield and Johnson.

Doyle's book was originally produced in parts, and this probably accounts for differences to be met with in different copies. In two examples that we have seen pp. 1–80 are quite distinct in matter and arrangement, the remainder of the volume being in either case identical. The title page, too, is in both cases the same. The series of plates also shows a difference. In what we take to have been the original issue there are 20 plates by C. H. Weigall, which were printed in oil colours by W. Dickes & Co., as announced on the title page. In the other example 8 of these plates have been omitted and are replaced by 4 double plates—2 by " J.B." and 2 by Dalziel. The work originally appeared in parts, and this probably accounts for the difference in the two versions of pp. 1–80, as well as in the series of plates. Apparently the first two parts were brought out by J. Barnett, after which William Hickay, writing as " Martin Doyle," assumed control. It would seem that

he was not entirely satisfied with the text of the first two parts, or with the illustrations, in spite of the tribute paid in the preface to " the artistic colourings of Mr. Weigall, and the elegant tracery of Mr. Dickes."

An interesting venture about this time was the launching of *The Poultry Chronicle*, a weekly periodical devoted to the interests of the Fancy and the industry. It first appeared on March 1st, 1854, but after the issue of three half-yearly volumes it was amalgamated with *The Cottage Gardener*. The reason for this step probably lay in the subsidence of the great poultry mania which had reached its acme in the early 'fifties. Extravagant as had been some of its phases, its net result was valuable. Poultry were thenceforward taken seriously both as a Fancy and an industry, though the two, as to-day, did not always see eye to eye.

After 1854 the output of works on poultry shows a decided drop. The next work of importance to appear was " The Henwife," written by Mrs. Blair, of Balthayock, afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot. It was published in Edinburgh in 1861 as a small octavo at the price of 7s. 6d., and illustrated with 8 coloured plates by Harrison Weir, 2 additional ones being added in subsequent editions. It was an excellent little treatise written from practical experience by one who had been a notable exhibitor, and well deserved the success which it had. A 14th edition appeared in 1891.

Between January, 1866, and March, 1867, appeared the 15 monthly parts of Tegetmeier's " Poultry Book," which at once took its place as the authoritative work on the subject. This was a larger work planned on much the same lines as Wingfield and Johnson, the coloured plates of which were again made use of. It was several times reprinted, and in 1873 a 2nd revised edition came out. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this new edition was the insertion of a plate of the White Leghorn, which had been recently introduced from America, together with a brief account of the breed. It is not unlikely that the issue of this 2nd edition was stimulated by the fact that in 1872 Cassell started to bring out in parts a work which became famous as Lewis Wright's " Illustrated Book of Poultry." Owing to this firm's reprehensible practice of not dating their title pages it is impossible to state the exact date of the completion of the work, but this probably took

place late in 1873.* The book at once became the standard work on the subject and remained so until it was superseded in 1902 by the same author's "New Book of Poultry." During this period it was several times revised. Not a little of its success must be attributed to the coloured drawings of J. W. Ludlow, by far the finest delineator of poultry who had yet arisen. Though it may seem invidious to single out a point for special comment in a work of so many excellencies, we cannot forbear calling attention to the fact that this was the first work in which, so far as we can discover, special stress was laid upon selective breeding for the improvement of egg production. The author not only insists that laying properties can be improved by intelligent selection just as well as fancy points, but also draws attention to the importance of using cocks whose dams have been good layers. On this practical point he was the first to give definite expression to the teaching of Charles Darwin.

Lewis Wright's book—the bible of the poultryman—was an expensive volume. It cost a guinea and a half—a large price for a man to pay who was perhaps specially interested in but a single breed. And so we find about this time the rise of small works dealing with particular breeds. Apparently the first book of the sort was Lewis Wright's monograph on "The Brahma Fowl," a thin octavo volume originally issued in 1870. It evidently filled a need since a 2nd edition was called for in the following year, and a 3rd only two years later. The fashion spread, and to-day there is hardly a single breed of any note that has not been catered for in a similar manner.

Though we are nearing the end of the period of which these notes treat, there are two other small works that can hardly be passed over. One of these is William Cook's "Practical Poultry Breeder and Feeder," first issued in 1882, and its importance lies in the fact that it advocates a systematic use of first-cross birds for purposes of egg production. Its appearance was a definite sign of a break-away on the part of the industry from the thraldom of the Fancy. Moreover, it foreshadowed that remarkable development by crossing-breeding of new races of fowls in which economic rather than fancy points were the main consideration.

The other little book was published by Hearson in 1882 under the title of "The Problem solved." Through it artificial incubation

* Our reasons for assigning this date are :—(1) Some of the birds depicted on the coloured plates are there stated to have been prizewinners in 1873, and (2) An advertisement of the book as having appeared is to be found in the 3rd edition of Wright's "Brahma Fowl," dated 1873.

became a practical operation, and to it must in great measure be ascribed the prosperity which both the industry and the Fancy enjoy to-day.

Our brief survey of the older English works on poultry is at an end, but before concluding we are tempted to give expression to a few reflections arising out of a perusal of these old books.

Only a hundred years ago there was no such thing as a poultry industry in this country. On the farm poultry formed a very minor source of profit, and a rather despised one at that. To-day the industry is one of the major branches of agriculture, rivalling dairy-farming and corn-growing in magnitude, and there are indications that in the near future it may become the greatest branch of all. Through a study of the literature we may gain some conception of the way in which this amazing change has come about.

To begin with the change was very slow. From Markham to Moubray is two hundred years, yet the account of the latter seems to mark little advance on that of the former. Nevertheless, careful scrutiny shows that Moubray does mark some advance. His directions are firmer, and more clearly based upon positive trial. All this time experience had been gradually sifting out the old errors and superstitions traditionally handed down. Also, Moubray had the advantage of knowing of the work of Réaumur and the French, whose outstanding contribution had been their insistence upon the view that the fowl can be a source of profit. It was a view that only gradually filtered across the Channel to take root in this country, and it was doubtless helped by improving means of transport, bringing the producing countryside into closer touch with the consuming towns. As transport became better so the fowl became a more evident source of profit. The continual sale of Moubray's treatise and the success of Dickson's and Boswell's books are indications that the knowledge upon which an industry could be founded was gradually becoming disseminated.

Then in 1845 came the Cochin under the Royal patronage of Queen Victoria herself—the most magnificent advertisement the fowl ever had. With the Cochin came the Poultry Show and its continuous publicity, and with the Show came into prominence the Fancy. Throughout the country more fowls were kept, not because they were better fowls—from the standpoint of utility they were often worse—but because they were better-looking and better-known. Moreover, prestige was added to the Fancy through the

publication of Darwin's views on selection. Secure in the approval of the great—in such estimation were men of science then held—the Fancier launched out exuberantly, and in relatively few years many breeds were transformed almost out of recognition. Great as was the triumpn there was another side to the matter, for in the search after perfection of feather and form the less tangible utility points were neglected and tended to vanish. But the Fancier had demonstrated what selection could do, and using that same method of selection those interested in the fowl as a source of profit began to breed for such points as meat quality and egg production. They defied the Fancy by mixing up different breeds, building up the products into fowls whose outstanding qualities were utilitarian. Thenceforward the Fancy subsided into its proper place, and the industry began to rise on a solid foundation.

At this critical moment a wonderful piece of good fortune befel it. Hearson invented the self-regulating incubator, enabling the breeder to rear his hundreds instead of his tens. By placing it in the power of the breeder to exploit to its uttermost the immense natural fecundity of the hen Hearson must rank among the greatest benefactors the industry has yet known.

Nearly twenty years later the breeder received the assistance of another mechanical device in the form of the trap-nest. By its means his task of selecting the best layers for breeding stock has been materially lightened, and its general use has led to a great increase in the average egg production of the hen.

The last landmark in the progress of the industry is the discovery of sex-linkage. Though the principle had been familiar to scientific men for some time, its application dates from the past few years only. When it becomes better known there is no doubt that it will exert considerable influence on the methods of the industry. For since it enables the breeder to discriminate at hatching between the profitable pullet and the often unprofitable cockerel, he has it in his power to increase the proportion of the former to any extent that he may desire.

The Bibliography.

NOTE.—This ambitious heading must be qualified by a few preliminary remarks. In the first place we have limited our entries to books published in Great Britain and Ireland not less than fifty years ago. Secondly, we have included neither books on cock-fighting, which have a literature of their own, nor works on general husbandry, where some small section may treat of poultry. In spite of these limitations we hope that the list may prove of service both to those interested in the history of the Fancy and the Industry, as well as to the collector of printed works upon the subject. Lastly, we wish to express our indebtedness to the bibliographical lists compiled by Sir Edward Brown and printed in various numbers of the now extinct "Illustrated Poultry Record" (referred to as I.P.R. below).

Anon. "Eggs and Poultry as a Source of Wealth." **New Edition, 1877.**

London: R. Watson, Publisher, 74 Fleet Street, E.C.
12mo.: pp. i–iv., 1–91: 8 black and white plates and 8 woodcuts.

The drawings are by U. Pizzetta. We have not seen a copy of the 1st edition. Paper covers.

Anon. "Farming for Ladies; or a Guide to the Poultry-yard, the Dairy and Piggery." **1844.**

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.
8vo.: pp. i–xviii., 1–511: frontispiece, vignette title and sundry woodcuts.

The portion dealing with fowls occupies ƒƒ. 1–193.

Anon. "Geylin's Poultry Breeding in a Commercial Point of View as carried out by the National Poultry Company (Limited), Bromley, Kent." 8vo. **1865.**

Entry as recorded in Illustrated Poultry Record (afterwards referred to as I.P.R.) Not seen by us.

Anon. "Poultry as a Meat Supply: being Hints to Hen-wives how to rear and manage Poultry economically and profitably." **1866.**

Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–viii., 9–144.

Cloth. By the author of "The Poultry Kalendar."

Anon. "Poultry for Prizes and Profit." **1872.**

London: L. Upcott Gill.
8vo.: 127 pp., illustrated.

New edition, 1879: revised, 1886: 4th edition, 1895. From entries in the I.P.R.

Anon. "The Poultry-keeper's Manual." **n.d.**

London: Journal of "Horticulture and Cottage Gardener" Office, 171 Fleet Street.
8vo.: pp. i–iv., 1–141, index: with 22 coloured plates and numerous woodcuts.

Cloth. The illustrations are poor, and evidently based on those of Harrison Weir in "Wingfield and Johnson." We have seen a copy bearing the owner's name and the date 1867, and infer that it was published on or before this date.

Anon. "Profitable Fowls and Eggs, and how to make money of them." **n.d.**

London: Henry Lea, Paternoster Row.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–viii., 9–63: 5 full-page and some smaller woodcuts.

Paper covers, price 3d. In "The Champion Handbooks Series." Illustrations by Harrison Weir and others. The Preface states that "the text is principally from the pen of the well-known author of 'The Poultry Book' and 'Profitable Poultry,'" i.e., Tegetmeier.

Anon. "The Standard of Excellence in Exhibition Poultry, authorized by The Poultry Club." **1865.**

London: Published for The Poultry Club by Groombridge & Sons, 5 Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. 1–56.

Revised editions have been published from time to time.

Anon. "Eggs all the year round at fourpence per dozen, and Chickens at fourpence per pound." **Second Edition, 1876.**

Glasgow: James Macletrose, 61 St. Vincent Street.
London: Macmillan & Co.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. 1–95.

We have not seen a copy of the first edition.

Arbuthnot, The Hon. Mrs. (See **Blair**)

Bacon, G. W. "How to succeed in Poultry for Profit and Exhibition." **1876.**

London: G. W. Bacon & Co.
12mo.: pp. 1–112: illustrations.

Entry from I.P.R. Not seen by us.

Beeton, S. O. "Beeton's Book of Poultry and Domestic Animals: showing how to rear and manage them in sickness and in health." **n.d.**

London: S. O. Beeton, 248 Strand, W.C.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 353–832: 5 coloured plates and 122 woodcuts.

A reprint of Beeton's "Book of Home Pets" (omitting pp. 1–352), the preface of which is dated 1862.

[*continued*

Beeton, S. O.—*continued*

The portion dealing with poultry occupies pp. 417–448, *and is illustrated by* 1 *coloured plate and* 12 *woodcuts. Illustrations mostly by Harrison Weir. The coloured frontispiece is dated* 1861, *and the work was probably issued in* 1862. *It seems to have been several times reprinted, both by the original publisher and by Ward, Lock & Co. We have seen a copy issued by the latter firm, about* 1884, *which is a facsimile of the* 1*st edition except for the omission of four of the coloured plates and the list of them on p. vii.*

Baily, John "The Dorking Fowl: Hints for its Management and Feeding for Table." [?]

London: Henningham & Hollis, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
12mo.: 39 pp.

Second Edition, 1851.

Entry from I.P.R. We have not seen a copy.

"Fowls: a plain and familiar Treatise on the Principal Breeds. With which is reprinted the fourth edition of the Dorking Fowl: hints for its management and feeding for the table."

Second Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 1854.

London: Henningham & Hollis, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–85: 3pp. advertisements.

Cloth, price 2/–. *We have not seen a copy of the* 1*st edition, which is stated by Sir Edward Brown to have been issued in* 1852. *A* 3*rd edition, not seen by us, was published in* 1861.

Fourth Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 1864.

London: Henningham & Hollis, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–130: 6pp. advertisements.

[*continued*

Baily, John—*continued*

Fifth Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 1868.

London: Henningham & Hollis, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–iv., 1–150: 6pp. advertisements.

Sixth Edition, revised, corrected and enlarged, 1876.

London: Henningham & Hollis, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
Sm. 8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–164: 4 pp. advertisements (Price 2/6.)

Blair, Mrs. Ferguson "The Henwife: Her own Experience in Her own Poultry-yard." **1861.**

Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, 92 Princes Street.
8vo.: pp. i–xii. (between iv. and v.—contents 2 pp., list of coloured illustrations 1 p. + 1 blank, list of woodcuts 1 p. + 1 blank), pp. 1–192, 1 p. *errata*; 8 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

Cloth, price 7/6. The coloured illustrations are hand-coloured engravings after Harrison Weir.

Second Edition, 1861.

Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, 92 Princes Street.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.
8vo.: pp. i–xxiv., 25–218: 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

The two coloured plates added in this edition were those of the Brahma Pootra and the Rouen drake.

Third Edition, 1862.

Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, 92 Princes Street.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.
8vo.: pp. i–xxiv., 25–218: 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

An advertisement at the end gives the price of the book as 7/6 with coloured and 4/6 with uncoloured illustrations, and this seems to have been the case with most of the editions.

[*continued*

Blair, Mrs. Ferguson—*continued*

Fourth Edition, 1863.

London : Hamilton, Adams & Co.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
8vo. : pp. i–xxiv., 25–218 : 10 plates and 19 woodcuts.

Fifth Edition, 1865.

Edinburgh : Inglis & Jack, Cockburn Street.
8vo. : pp. i–xxii., 23–216 : 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

Sixth Edition, 1867.

Edinburgh : Thomas C. Jack, 59 Southbridge.
8vo. : pp. i–xxii., 23–216 : 10 plates and 19 woodcuts.

In the 6th and subsequent editions the author appears as the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot.

Seventh Edition, 1868.

Edinburgh : Thomas C. Jack, 59 South Bridge.
London : 30 Ludgate Hill.
8vo. : pp. i–xxii., 23–220 : 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

Ninth Edition, 1871.

Edinburgh : Thomas C. Jack, India Buildings.
London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
8vo. : pp. i–xxii., 23–273 : 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

This edition also contains additional matter at the end in the form of "The Henwife's Later Experience." We have seen copies with uncoloured plates.

[*continued*

Blair, Mrs. Ferguson—*continued*

Tenth Edition, 1879.

Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
8vo.: pp. i–xxii., 23–273: 10 coloured plates and 19 woodcuts.

Twelfth Edition, 1886.

London: T. C. Jack.
8vo., 220 pp., coloured plates, paper boards.

Fourteenth Edition, 1891.

London: E. Menken.
8vo.: 220 pp.: paper boards.

The 12th and 14th editions from entries in the I.P.R. Not seen by us.

Boswell, Peter "The Poultry-yard: a practical view of the best method of selecting, rearing and breeding the various species of domestic fowl."
1840.

Glasgow: W. R. M'Phun, Publisher, Trongate.
London: N. H. Cotes.
Edinburgh: W. Whyte & Co.
12mo.: cloth, pp. i–x., 1–200.

New Edition, 1841.

London: R. Tyas, 8 Paternoster Row.
12mo.: cloth, pp. i–x., 1–200.

Probably issued at 1/– as one of "Tyas' Popular Handbooks."

New Edition, 1845.

London: G. Routledge, 36 Soho Square.
12mo.: cloth, pp. i–x., 1–200.

An exact reprint of the above, but with different title page.

Brown, Edward "Practical Artificial Incubation." **1879.**

The "Fanciers' Chronicle" Publishing Co., Ltd., 317 Strand, London, W.C., and 20 St. Nicholas' Churchyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Large 8vo.: pp. 1–44: 14 figures in text. Paper wrappers, price 1/–.

Second Edition, 1881.

London, Paris and New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.

Large 8vo.: pp. 1–60: paper covers.

In neither of the above is the title-page dated. The date of issue is taken as that appended to the preface.

Bucknell, William "The Eccaleobion: a Treatise on Artificial Incubation." **1839.**

London: Printed and published for the author; and sold at the Exhibition, 121 Pall Mall; and by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–56.

Burnell, T. C. "The Exhibition Dorking: with Hints to Exhibitors and Poultry Fanciers in general." **1875.**

London: Journal of "Horticulture and Cottage Gardener" Office, 171 Fleet Street, E.C.

12mo.: pp. 1–48, with 7 woodcuts in text.

The four cuts of fowls are by C. E. Brittan.

Christie, William "The Dorking Fowl." **1876.**

Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son, 107 Prince's Street.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

12mo.: pp. 1–46.

Christy, T. "Hydro-Incubation: its Theory and Practice. A guide to Commercial Poultry-farming." **Sixth Edition, 1880.**

London: T. Christy & Co.
104 pp., paper cover.

From an entry in the I.P.R.

Seventh Edition, 1881.

London: Christy & Co., 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Large 8vo.: pp. 1–108 (pp. 77–108 being advertisements): numerous figures in text.

Paper covers, price 1/-. *An 8th edition appeared in* 1883.

Cook, William "Practical Poultry Breeder and Feeder: or How to make Poultry Pay." **1882.**

Published at the Office of the Journal of "Horticulture," 171 Fleet Street, London, E.C.
8vo.: pp. i–xiv., 1–108: with 12 woodcuts.

Price 2/–, *cloth. Frequently revised and augmented. The* 14*th edition contains xvi.* + 417 *pp., with* 10 *plates and* 36 *figures in the text and was priced at* 2/6 *in cloth.*

C[road], A. C., and G[edney], C. W. "The Langshan Fowls: Their History and Their Merits. Dedicated to all who keep Poultry for profit." **1877.**

London: Published at "The Live Stock Journal" Office, La Belle Sauvage Yard.
8vo.: pp. 1–47: 3 full-page illustrations in text.

The illustrations show a Langshan, a Cochin China and a Light Brahma fowl. Paper covers.

Croad, A. C. "The Langshan Fowl: its History and Characteristics, with some Comments on its Early Opponents." **Third Edition, 1889.**

London: Printed and published by Bowers Brothers, 89 Blackfriars Road.
8vo.: pp. 1–122: with one map and 6 plates.

Cloth. Although the title differs in its wording, this is a later edition of the work published in 1877.

Darwin, Charles "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication." In two volumes, **1868.**

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.
Large 8vo.: Vol. I—pp. i–viii., 1–411: 43 woodcuts: Vol. II—pp. i–viii., 1–486.

Chapter VII, dealing with fowls, occupies pp. 225–275 *of Vol. I and is illustrated by* 9 *woodcuts.*

Dickson, Walter B. "Poultry: their Breeding, Rearing, Diseases and General Management." **1838.**

London: William Smith, 113 Fleet Street.
8vo.: pp. i–xvi., 1–316: with a frontispiece and a few figures in the text.

A New Edition, revised and improved, 1847.
London: William Smith, 113 Fleet Street.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–306: with coloured frontispiece and 22 figures in the text.

"Poultry: their Breeding, Rearing, Diseases and General Management."

New Edition, incorporating the treatise of Bonington Moubray. With corrections and large additions by Mrs. Loudon. n.d.

[*continued*

Dickson, Walter B.—*continued*

London: Bell & Daldy, York Street, Covent Garden.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–263: with coloured frontispiece, 10 black and white plates, and 22 figures in text.

The book, though undated, appears as just published in Bell & Daldy's list of May, 1877. *The illustrations are by Harvey.*

Dixon, E. S. "Ornamental and Domestic Poultry." **1848.**

Published at the Office of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," 5 Upper Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London.
8vo.: pp. i–xx., 1–345.

Second Edition, revised and enlarged, 1850.

Published at the Office of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," 5 Upper Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London.
8vo.: pp. i–xxxii., 1–404.

Both editions were published in cloth, price 5/6.

Doyle, Martin "The Illustrated Book of Domestic Poultry." **1854.**

London: George Routledge & Co., Farringdon Street.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–251, 1–114: with 20 coloured plates and 20 wood engravings.

For the two variants of this edition see these "Notes," p. 12. *According to entries in the I.P.R., further editions were published in* 1857 *and* 1870, *but we have not seen either of these.*

Edwards, K. B. "How the French make Fowls Pay a Profit of 300 per cent. per annum, etc." **1871.**

London: Thomas Bosworth, 198 High Holborn, W.C.
8vo.: pp. 1–16: price 6d.

Ferguson, G. "Illustrated Series of Rare and Prize Poultry, including comprehensive essays upon all Classes of Domestic Fowl." **1854.**

G. Ferguson, Beaufort Library, King's Road, Chelsea.
C. J. Culliford, 22 Southampton Street, Strand.
8vo.: pp. i–x., 1–372, Index 1–6, 1 p. *errata:* with 20 coloured plates and numerous figures in text.

The work originally came out in parts. In some copies are found two additional plates of Turkeys and Peafowl, though these species are not treated of in the text.

Furneaux, James "The Poultry Pentalogue: or Five Rules for Fancy Fowls and Fowl Fanciers, intended for Popular Use and Practical Purposes." **1854.**

London: W. S. Orr & Co.
Plymouth: Roger Lidstone.

Price 8d. Reviewed in "The Poultry Chronicle," Vol. I, 1854, p. 49. The only copy seen by us is that in the British Museum Library.

Hearson, C. E. "The Problem Solved."

London: C. Hearson & Co.
8vo.

We have not been able to examine a copy of the original edition. According to "Poultry," March 9th, 1883, it appeared in 1882. Frequently revised.

Lee, Charles "A Practical Guide to the Breeding, Feeding, Rearing and General Management for Domestic Use and Exhibition of the Houdan Fowl." **1874.**

London: W. Hawkins.
12mo.: 149 pp.

From an entry in the I.P.R. Not seen by us.

[*continued*

Lee, Charles—*continued*

" The Houdan Fowl and all about it." **1874.**

London: W. Hawkins, 3 Albert Terrace, Paddington or of the author, 21 Westbourne Grove, W.
8vo.: pp. 152: cloth gilt, price 3/6.

From an advertisement in " The Poultry Review," December 3rd, 1874. *Not seen by us. Possibly the same work as the preceding entry.*

Main, James " A Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing and Fattening of Poultry." **Fourth Edition, 1847.**

London: James Ridgway, Piccadilly.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 13–340: 1 p. index, 5 woodcuts.

Price 6/– *cloth. In reality a somewhat abridged edition of Sonnini's treatise translated from the French in* 1810 (*q.v.*). *The 4th edition was reprinted in* 1850.

Martin, W. C. L. " Our Domestic Fowls and Song Birds." **n.d.**

London: The Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row and 65 St. Paul's Churchyard.
16mo.: pp. 1–192: frontispiece.

A small work dealing with various birds from the natural history aspect. Probably issued soon after 1840. *Domestic fowls dealt with on pp.* 20–69.

" Our Domestic Fowls." **1847.**

London: Religious Tract Society.
24mo.: 192 pp.

From an entry in the I.P.R. Not seen by us.

[*continued*

Martin, W. C. L.—*continued*

" The Poultry Yard : comprising the Management of all kinds of Fowls (including the Cochin-China)." **1853.**

London : G. Routledge & Co., Farringdon Street.
Small 8vo. : pp. i–vi., 1–144 : frontispiece and 22 cuts in text. Price 1/–, fancy stiff cover.

In Routledge's series of " Books for the Country." Title on cover, " The Poultry Yard : including the management of the Cochin-China Fowl." Reviewed in " Poultry Chronicle," I, 1854, *p.* 49. *The section on fowls occupies pp.* 1–64.

" The Poultry Yard : comprising the Management of Fowls for Use and Exhibition."
A New Edition, revised by Miss E. Watts, with illustrations by Harrison Weir. **1861.**

London : Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon Street.
Small 8vo. : pp. i–iv., 1–172 : with 12 illustrations. Price 1/–.

" The Poultry Yard, etc." **n.d.**
Edited by Miss E. Watts.

London : George Routledge & Sons.
Small 8vo. : pp. i–iv., 1–172 : with 12 illustrations.

A re-issue of the 1861 *edition with a few alterations. The work was frequently reprinted with Miss Watts' name as the author, and is to be found in paper covers, paper boards, and in cloth.*

Meall, L. A. " Moubray's Treatise on Ornamental and Domestic Poultry. To which is added The Diseases of Poultry, with physiological observations and experiments, by F. R. Horner, Esq., M.D." **1854.**

London : Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co., 25 Paternoster Row.
8vo. : pp. i–viii., 1–504 : with 9 coloured plates.

Moffatt, J. M. "The Poultry-keeper's Guide."

This work is mentioned by Wingfield and Johnson (1853), *but we have never met with a copy.*

"Domestic Poultry: How to profitably rear and keep."

New Edition, enlarged and improved by a Celebrated Poultry Breeder. **n.d.**

London: Dean & Son, 65 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
12mo.: pp. 1–32: 8 woodcuts.

Coloured paper wrappers. Issued in Dean's Sixpenny Guide Books. Of the six woodcuts of fowls five are taken from Nolan (1850).

Montauban, M. W. "Guide to Artificial Incubation." **1881.**

London: The Author.
8vo.: 48 pp.

From an entry in the I.P.R. Not seen by us.

Moubray, Bonington "A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits, with a Practical Account of the Egyptian Method of hatching eggs by artificial heat." **1815.**

London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely & Jones, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–218.

"A Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Pheasants, Pigeons and Rabbits: with an Account of the Egyptian Method of hatching eggs by artificial heat."

[*continued*

Moubray, Bonington—*continued*

Second Edition, 1816.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely & Jones, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–256.

"A Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Pheasants, Pigeons and Rabbits: including an interesting account of the Egyptian Method of hatching eggs by artificial heat, with some modern experiments thereon."

Third Edition, with additions, 1819.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely & Jones, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–288.

It will be noticed that the main title varies in these three editions, and this is also true for the subsequent ones more briefly recorded below.

Fourth Edition, 1822.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely & Jones, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–312: coloured frontispiece.

Fifth Edition, 1824.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Jones & Co., Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–355: coloured frontispiece.

Sixth Edition, 1830.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–xii., 1–368: coloured frontispiece, 4 black and white plates, and 8 woodcuts in text.

In this edition the coloured figure of the cow on the frontispiece has been altered and an index added.

[*continued*

Moubray, Bonington—*continued*

Seventh Edition, 1834.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–x., 1–467: with 3 coloured plates, 1 black and white plate, and 20 woodcuts in text.

This is the edition used by Darwin. The plates illustrate 7 breeds of fowls together with the recurrent cow and pig.

Eighth Edition, 1842.

London: Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, Paternoster Row.
8vo.: pp. i–x., 1–467: with 3 coloured plates, 1 black and white plate, and 20 woodcuts in text.

A reprint of the 7th edition, though the type has been re-set. A 9th edition is referred to by Meall (q.v.), but of this we have not seen a copy.

Nolan, J. J. "Ornamental, Aquatic and Domestic Fowl and Game Birds: their Importation, Breeding, Rearing and General Management." **1850.**

Dublin: Published by the Author, at 33 Bachelor's Walk, and to be had of all Booksellers.
Small 8vo.: pp. i–vi., 1–191: "Embellished with fifty highly-finished engravings."

For a so-called 2nd edition see these Notes, page 11.

Piper, Hugh "Poultry: their Varieties, Management, Breeding and Diseases." **n.d.**

London: Groombridge & Sons, 5 Paternoster Row.
12mo.: pp. i–iv., 5–64: coloured frontispiece and 2 figures in text.

This formed No. 16 *of Groombridge's shilling practical manuals, and seems to have preceded the author's larger work (see below), in which it is referred to.*

[*continued*

Piper, Hugh—*continued*

" Poultry : a Practical Guide to the Choice, Breeding, Rearing and Management of all descriptions of Fowls, Turkeys, Guinea Fowls, Ducks and Geese for Profit and Exhibition."
Second Edition, 1872.

London : Groombridge & Sons.
8vo. : pp. i–viii., 1–152 : with 8 coloured plates.

The 3rd edition of 1873, *4th of* 1877 *and the 5th of* 1887 *were exact replicas of the 2nd. An undated edition on inferior paper was also issued by John Grant, Edinburgh. We have seen no copy of the 1st edition.*

Réaumur " The Art of Hatching and Bringing up Domestick Fowls of all kinds at any time of the year." **1750.**

London : Printed for C. Davis, over-against *Gray's Inn Gate, Holbourn*, A. Millar and J. Nourse, opposite *Katharine Street* in the *Strand*.
Large 8vo. : pp. 1–470, 1 p. *errata :* plates I–XV, and 10 copperplate vignettes in text.

See also under Trembley.

Richardson, H. D. " Domestic Fowl : their Natural History, Breeding, Rearing and General Management." **1846.**

Dublin : James McGlashan, 21 D'Olier Street.
London : William S. Orr & Co.
12mo. : pp. i–viii., 9–96 : frontispiece and 12 woodcuts in text.

" Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry : their Natural History, Origin and Treatment in Health and Disease."

[*continued*

Richardson, H. D.—*continued*

Second Enlarged Edition, n.d.

London: W. S. Orr & Co., Amen Corner
Dublin: James McGlashan, Sackville Street.
12mo.: pp. i–viii., 9–164: woodcuts in text.

The date of issue is probably about 1850, *since the Parliamentary returns of* 1849 *are quoted on page* 16.

A New and Enlarged Edition, n.d.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen Corner.
Dublin: J. McGlashan, Sackville Street.
12mo.: pp. i–viii., 9–180: with frontispiece and 40 woodcuts.

Pictorial paper covers, price 1/–. *Issued as one of Richardson's Rural Handbooks, probably about* 1853.

Rogers, J. J. "Directory for the Management of Poultry." **1858.**

London: Dean & Son.
12mo.

From an entry in the I.P.R. Not seen by us.

Roland, Arthur "Farming for Pleasure and Profit. Second Section—Poultry-keeping. Edited by William H. Ablett." **1879.**

London: Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly, W.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–162.

Sonnini "A Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing and Fattening of Poultry, chiefly translated from The New French Dictionary on Natural History." **1810.**

London: Printed by R. Juigné, 17 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, and to be had at No. 86 Great Portland Street.
8vo.: pp. i–vi., 1–196.

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Sonnini—*continued*

The French original of this "Treatise" is the article "Poule et Coq" in the "Nouveau Dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, appliquée aux arts, etc." It occupies pp. 412–474 *of Vol.* 18, *which was published in* 1803. *The article is signed* (S.) *which, from the list of authors' names facing the title-page, must stand for "Sonnini, Membre de la Societé d'Agriculture de Paris, éditeur et continuateur de l'Histoire naturelle de Buffon." An abridgement of the "Treatise" was later brought out by James Main, q.v.*

Tegetmeier, W. B. "Profitable Poultry: their Management in Health and Disease." **1853.**

London: Darton & Co., Holborn Hill.
8vo.: pp. 1–32: with 4 black and white plates. Price 1/–, fancy stiff cover.

Reviewed in "The Poultry Chronicle," Vol. I, 1854, *p.* 35. *The plates, by Harrison Weir, are of Spanish, Cochins, Dorking and Game.*

New Edition, greatly enlarged, 1854.

London: Darton & Co., Holborn Hill.
8vo.: pp. 1–48: 4 coloured plates.

Cloth boards. The coloured plates of Black Spanish cock, Cochin-China hen, Red Speckled Dorkings and Black-breasted Red Game cock are by Harrison Weir.

"The Poultry Book." **1867.**

London: George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate.
New York: 416 Brome Street.
4to.: pp. i–viii., 1–356: coloured frontispiece, title and 28 coloured plates and 36 wood engravings.

Originally published in 15 *monthly parts, Jan,* 1866—*Mar.,* 1867. *Darwin's copy is still in the original parts, and it is probably for this reason that he always quotes the date of this book as* 1866.

[*continued*

Tegetmeier, W. B.—*continued*

New Edition, greatly enlarged, 1873.

London: George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate.
New York: 416 Brome Street.
4to.: pp. i–viii., 1–390: coloured frontispiece, title 28 coloured plates and 45 wood engravings.

Tomlinson, Henry "Artificial Incubation, and the Breeding and Rearing of Poultry for Market and Exhibition." **1880.**

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
Birmingham: Hall & English.
8vo.: pp. 1–53 (11 pp. advertisements at end), with 4 black and white plates and 3 figures in text.

Trembley "The Art of Hatching and Bringing up Domestic Fowls by means of Artificial Heat." **1750.**

London: Printed for C. Davis, Printer to the *Royal Society*, over-against Gray's Inn Gate, Holbourn.
8vo.: pp. 1–61.

This is a translation of a French abridgement of Réaumur's book, communicated to the Royal Society by the celebrated Abbé Trembley, then a Fellow of the Society.

Walthew, R. "Artificial Incubation: being the Practical Account of the Art and Science of Mr. Walthew, for hatching of all kinds of Poultry and Game Birds by Steam; with the proved method of fostering and rearing without the aid or care of a Parent-bird." **1824.**

London: printed for the Author, and sold by Hodgson and Co., 10 Newgate Street.
8vo.: pp. 1–52.

Watts, Elizabeth "Poultry: an Original and Practical Guide to their Breeding, Rearing, Feeding and Exhibiting." **n.d.**

London: Frederick Warne & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden.
New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.
12mo.: pp. i–iv., 1–192: coloured frontispiece and 6 woodcuts.

Coloured boards, price 1/–. This work was probably first issued about 1867, *since* (1) *it speaks of "Mrs. Fergusson Blair, now the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot"* (*p.* 21), *a change of name which occurred between* 1865 *and* 1867, *and* (2) *it refers to "The Sultans I imported from Turkey about twelve years back"* (*p.* 158), *and Tegetmeier states that this importation took place in* 1854. *The work was frequently reprinted and is to be found in paper covers, paper boards and cloth.*

Wingfield, W., and Johnson, G. W. "The Poultry Book." **1853.**

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row.
4to.: pp. i–viii., 1–324: with coloured title, 22 coloured plates and 28 wood engravings.

Second Edition, 1857.

This was "Rearranged and Edited by W. B. Tegetmeier," and appeared in (*presumably* 15) *monthly parts, of which the first was issued in May,* 1856. *The only copy seen by us is the imperfect one in the Darwin Library containing* 11 *of these parts.*

Wright, Lewis "The Brahma Fowl: a monograph." **1870.**

London: Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Ludgate Hill: and Journal of "Horticulture and Cottage Gardener" Office, 171 Fleet Street.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 9–144: with 4 coloured plates and 7 figures in text.

[*continued*

Wright, Lewis—*continued*

Second Edition, 1871.

8vo.: pp. i–viii., 9–143: with 4 coloured plates, 1 black and white plate, and 7 figures in text.

Third and Revised Edition, 1873.

8vo.: pp. i–viii., 9–144: with 4 coloured plates and 7 figures in text (numbered figures 3–9).

The coloured plates in the 1st and 2nd editions are by Lavars, while those in the 3rd are by Ludlow.

"The Practical Poultry-keeper: a Complete and Standard Guide to the Management of Poultry, whether for Domestic Use, the Market or Exhibition."

Second Edition, 1868.

London and New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–243: with 12 coloured plates and 35 black and white illustrations.

The plates are by F. W. Key and are coloured by hand. The book seems also to have been issued at a cheaper price with the plates uncoloured. The 1st edition was issued in 1867, but of this we have not seen a copy.

Fifth Edition, n.d.

London and New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–252: with 12 coloured plates and 35 black and white illustrations.

Eleventh Edition, n.d.

London, Paris and New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.
8vo.: p. i–viii., 1–226: with 8 coloured plates and 25 black and white illustrations.

In this edition the plates are by Ludlow and are printed in colour.

[*continued*

Wright, Lewis—*continued*

Twenty-first Edition, revised, n.d.

London, Paris, New York and Melbourne: Cassell & Company, Ltd.
8vo.: pp. i–viii., 1–247: with 8 coloured and 4 black and white plates, and 27 figures in text.

This volume contains the preface to the 20th edition and is dated 1885. *Coloured plates by Ludlow.*

"The Illustrated Book of Poultry." **n.d.**

London, Paris and New York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.
Large 4to.: pp. i–viii., 1–591: with 50 coloured plates and 113 black and white figures in text.

Originally came out in parts, of which the last appeared some time in 1873. *In Lewis Wright's "Brahma Fowl," 3rd edit.,* 1873, *is an advertisement of "The Illustrated Book of Poultry" with press notices.*

Revised Edition, 1880.

London, Paris and New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.
Large 4to.: pp. i–viii., 1–591: with 50 coloured plates and 112 black and white figures in text.

Although the number of pages is the same as in the original edition, the text has undergone various alterations. Three figures have been omitted from the original edition, while two fresh ones have been inserted. Further revised editions subsequently appeared.

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